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is taking place. Private business demands efficient co-operation, thorough knowledge of all facts and responsibility at the proper source. In the same way, the municipality as a public business needs the search light of publicity and the intelligent relation of all facts for proper administration.

In this volume of compiled addresses and magazine articles, Mr. Cleveland has made it easy to understand many of the rudimentary defects of government and with keen business sense has suggested the solution of many civic problems.

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**Ferrero, G.** *The Greatness and Decline of Rome*, Vol. V, *The Republic of Augustus*. Pp. iv, 371. Price, \$2.50. *Characters and Events of Roman History*. Pp. viii, 275. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

In the preface to this fifth volume of his work, the author says that it completes his study of "The Greatness and Decline of Rome;" in spite of the fact that the story is brought down only to the death of Augustus in 14 A. D. and thus scarcely touches upon many of the most important aspects of Rome's mission in world history, while the ultimate decadence of the wonderful civilization she fostered falls entirely within a later period, Ferrero has elsewhere intimated that he proposed ultimately to pursue the subject through the imperial period and down to the age of Diocletian. Hence we may expect at some future day from his brilliant pen a study of the later and in many respects more interesting and important phases of Roman history. The volume before us presents the same excellencies and defects that have been frequently noted in the preceding ones—keen analysis and interpretation, brilliant conjecture, attractive presentation and the consideration of the widest variety of forces, political, social, economic and psychological, to explain the course of events; but likewise a desire for originality that induces the author to overemphasize certain points and thus distort the true perspective and a willingness to build a large superstructure of explanation upon scattered and uncertain passages in our far from trustworthy sources. This may be seen in his use of Cassius Dio, who wrote in the third century and most of whose statements cannot be fully verified, whose statements are frequently cited, as though they were formal, contemporary documents. It is chiefly on the authority of one of Dio's good stories—that dealing with the peculations of the freedman Licinus—that Augustus is made to perceive for the first time the resources and possibilities of Gaul and to adopt the most far-reaching schemes for the development of that province. The Romanization of Gaul is in fact the chief theme of the volume before us. Gaul is to be deliberately made the Egypt of the West. Its resources are to be developed and through its wealth the balance of the empire is to be restored and the preponderance of the East redressed. The arguments for the development of Augustus' Gallic policy and its importance are for the most part convincing, and its relations to the

proposed conquest of Germany, to the antagonism between East and West, to the general economic conditions of the time and to the social reform movement are clearly set forth. The chief value of the volume lies in the success with which Ferrero demonstrates the interrelation of all the complicated forces in society and the necessity of studying each one in order to explain even the simplest occurrences.

Ferrero's course of lectures delivered last year before the Lowell Institute has been published in a volume uniform in size and appearance with his large history. They are made up of material selected from two previous courses delivered, the one in 1906 before the Collège de France, and the other the following year in Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro. Never before, perhaps, has an historian been given the opportunity of personally addressing so widespread and diversified an audience and that, too, on a subject apparently as remote in interest from the material world of to-day as is the history of Rome. In the last lecture of the series on "Roman History in Modern Education" he sets forth what he considers the real reasons for the popularity of his subject. It is that the history of Rome "includes, as in a miniature drawn with simple lines, well defined, all the essential phenomena of social life; so that every age is able there to find its own image, its gravest problems, its intensest passions, its most pressing interests, its keenest struggles; therefore, Roman history is forever modern, because every new age has only to choose that part which most resembles it, to find its own self." Hence, too, this history has to be rewritten every fifty years to meet the needs of a new generation and illustrate the new problems that arise. For nearly a hundred years following the French Revolution political interest attached chiefly to the struggle between monarchy and republic and the histories of Rome have been written from this point of view. But during the last twenty-five years the interest in this question has declined and been replaced by moral, social, and economic problems, and it is his emphasis on the similar problems of Roman history, Ferrero believes, that has won him his present popular recognition. In "Corruption in Ancient Rome and its counterpart in Modern History," he sums up the fundamental idea of his conception of history, namely, that most of its crises depended on "the transformation of customs produced by the augmentation of wealth, of expenditure and of needs," and he claims that his interpretation of history is at bottom psychologic and not economic. Of the remaining lectures of the series, "The History and Legend of Antony and Cleopatra," "The Development of Gaul," "Nero," "Julia and Tiberius," deal with various aspects of the struggle between the ideals and civilization of the Occident and the Orient; "Wine in Roman History" seeks to show the importance of the culture of the vine and its relations to the general development of the times; and the "Social Development of the Roman Empire" states the views Ferrero expects to develop in the future installments of his history of Rome.

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